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UNITED STATES HIPS NEW HUERTA MILITARY PLAN AGAINST MEXICO

Department of Justice Agents
Have Kept Close Watch in
New York City on Former
Dictator.

BOTH CARRANZA AND VILLA MEN REJOICE

Other Factional Chiefs and
Their Officers Are Located
in This Country With View
to Starting Something.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

Washington, June 27.—The United States government has been frustrated for the present attempt on the part of Gen. Victoriano Huerta and his associates to launch from American soil a new revolutionary movement in Mexico. The arrest of the former dictator, with General Orozco and others at El Paso today, followed nearly three months of espionage by government agents.

The department of justice has instructed its agents to keep a close watch on the district of Texas to take into custody three men, who, seemingly were engaged in violations of American neutrality laws, which forbids the recruiting of men, the purchase of supplies for them, and the organizing of a military expedition on the soil of the United States to be used in operations against a people with whom this country is at peace.

Indictment Expected.
Mr. Camp was ordered to place before a grand jury at El Paso immediately all the evidence in his possession in order that indictments may be returned against any one guilty of an intent to violate American neutrality laws.

Apart from any considerations of policy which the Washington government may have, the indictment may be returned against the individuals concerned. When Assistant Attorney General Lansing the fact that General Huerta and his supporters appeared to be ready to set on foot an armed expedition into Mexico, Mr. Lansing indicated that this was a subject for the department of justice and the arrests were ordered forthwith.

Arrests Cause Sensation.
The developments at El Paso caused a sensation in Mexican quarters here, both the Carranza and Villa agencies issuing statements relieving the United States of any blame for the action on the part of the so-called reactionary interests to remain control of Mexican affairs. Both agencies had repeatedly called to the attention of the state department to the movements of the Huerta group, although today's action, it was said at the state department, was entirely on the initiative of the department of justice.

Officials were reticent as to the probable developments of the case against General Huerta.

When General Huerta returned from Spain the American government made no effort to deport him, accepting his pledge that he did not intend to violate the laws of neutrality. His defiance of the United States was learned tonight that in conversation with Ambassador Gerard, Herr Zimmerman mentioned that he had been informed by Dr. Dumba that the American note was merely intended as a trap to put the United States in a position to publish the true meaning of his speech. Dr. Dumba said another matter to which he had referred in his original message had been misunderstood as referring to the American note and he did not know whether his message had been published in transmission.

Secretary Bryan's statement follows: "I have noticed that a number of the Anglo papers are publishing statements to the effect that after the sending of the first note to Germany I gave Ambassador Dumba the impression that the note was not intended to be taken seriously. I am not sure that the United States should be misled by that portion of the press which is endeavoring to force this country into war.

"I reported to the president the conversation which I had with Ambassador Dumba and received his approval of what I had said. When we learned that the conversation had been misinterpreted to the attention of Ambassador Dumba and secured from him a statement certifying to the correctness of the report of the conversation which I made to the president.

"Ambassador Dumba's statement was sent to our embassy at Berlin and Ambassador Dumba also telegraphed the German government affirming the correctness of my report of the interview and denying the construction that had been placed upon it. These are the facts in the case."

**POPE MAY QUIT ROME
FOR SWISS REFUGE**

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Geneva, June 27 (via Paris, 1:05 a. m., delayed.)—During the last few weeks the monastery at Einsiedeln, Canton of Schwyz, has been carefully repaired and modernized to make it ready, it is stated, in the eventuality of the pope going there to reside temporarily. The German and Austrian ministers at Einsiedeln, who now have headquarters at Lugano, Switzerland, are favoring by propaganda this change of residence for the pope.

**HUERTA STRONGLY DENIES
BELLIGERENT INTENTIONS**

El Paso, Tex., June 27.—It was a weary and warm man that stepped from the automobile that had just carried him from Fort Bliss to the home of his daughter tonight. Nevertheless, General Huerta walked briskly into the house, partook of a belated dinner and after a brief rest

HUERTA ARRIVES IN EL PASO AND IS DETAINED BY U. S. OFFICIALS

Former Mexican Dictator Runs
Foul of American Authori-
ties on Eve of Crossing the
International Border.

OROZCO AND FUENTES ALSO IN DURANCE VILE

Public Demonstration in Juarez
Meets With Sudden Check
When News of Detention of
Leader Is Received.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

El Paso, Tex., June 27.—Gen. Victoriano Huerta was released on \$15,000 bond here tonight, and Gen. Pascual Orozco on \$7,500 bond. Charges of conspiracy to incite a revolution against the United States were filed against the two leaders earlier today. Immediate charges were filed against Huerta and Orozco on instructions from the United States district attorney at San Antonio.

The accused were taken before George Oliver, United States commissioner, and their bond was proved and their hearing fixed for Thursday, July 1, at Juarez.

For Thursday, July 1, sureties were furnished by Ike and Frank Alcaraz, May Mayo and Rudolfo Cruz.

General Huerta and Orozco were released at once from the brigade headquarters at Fort Bliss, where they had been detained since noon. General Huerta was driven to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Luis Fuentes.

"I am on my way to Los Angeles and San Francisco," said the general, "to visit the Pacific coast and see the Panama-Pacific exposition. I lived in Oakland, Calif., about twenty years ago, and have not visited the west coast of the United States since, so then, so decided to make the trip."

Officials Are Silent.
United States officials were silent relative to future action pending the receipt of instructions from Washington. Observers, however, freely expressed the belief that today's action of United States authorities will have an important bearing on Mexican developments, if it does not effectively put an end to rumors of a new revolutionary movement that have been current on the border for several months. Many were inclined to see in these events an indication that Washington remains fixed in its attitude that Huerta's return to Mexico would not aid in readjusting the present difficulties and might serve to complicate them.

A public demonstration in Juarez about the hour Huerta's train was due to reach this city ended as suddenly as it began. There were hurried conferring among Mexican leaders on both sides of the Rio Grande. Many quickly admitted that Huerta's detention was of the utmost importance, but none would comment on its possible effect on Mexico.

Americans Comment Freely.
Americans were free in their comment. They reviewed the recent activity along the border of the adherents of the scientific party in Mexico, including the disbursement of considerable sums of money for a variety of purposes, the discovery of a machine gun and rifle in an El Paso warehouse owned by a member of that party and the appearance of Gen. Ynez Salazar in western Chihuahua. They recalled the activities of General Orozco, Carranza and Salazar in the anti-Mader revolution and their subsequent service during the Huerta regime.

For several days there have been persistent reports that June 28 had been fixed as the date for the far-reaching developments at Juarez in connection with the so-called third revolutionary movement. Some observers protested to see a close rela-

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YAGUIS ATTACK
TOWN; STRIP 300
CAPTIVES NAKED;
CARRY OFF GIRLS

Sauze, in Sonora, Is Com-
pletely Looted by Band of
Redskins on War Path,
Says Guaymas Report.

AMERICANS READY TO
DEFEND PROPERTY

United States Officers Make
Trip Through Valley and
Find Settlers Determined to
Resist Marauders.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Guaymas, Mexico, June 27 (By Radio to San Diego, Calif.)—Advisers received here by messenger from the interior state that 200 Yaqui Indians raided the mining town of Sauze, 100 miles inland from Guaymas, assembled the 300 inhabitants and stripped every one naked, then, while a detail guarded them, others looted the town, packing everything transportable on a pack train. When the raiders departed, they took with them four young girls. No casualties are reported.

The Indians approached the town, mounted, with bugles flourishing and drums ruffling. The inhabitants assumed they were a body of troops approaching to protect them and offered no resistance.

Captain Ashley Robertson, of the United States cruiser Colorado, and Maj. Wm. N. McKelvey, of the marine corps, accompanied by three other officers, motored through the American settlement in the Yaqui valley today to investigate conditions. They found everything quiet. The settlers have built barricades of bags of grain around their houses and all houses are loopholed.

Mexican troops now garrison all the farms in the valley and no further raids are expected, as the rains have begun. The settlers all express a determination to remain and fight the Indians if necessary. It is reported that General Maytorena has ordered his troops not to take the offensive against the Indians.

The authorities at Mazatlan, it is said, detained a commission from Lower California, of a neutral faction, who were urging peace, until they announced allegiance to Carranza. The military commandant at La Paz has placed all civil officers of the neutral government under arrest, awaiting the arrival of the Carranza gunboat Guerrero.

INTERVENTION IN
BLACK REPUBLIC
NOW IMMINENT

Haiti Seems to Have Fallen
Into Hopeless Disorder and
Uncle Sam May Have to
Act Firmly.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Washington, June 27.—Turbulent conditions in Haiti have reached such a point that the United States government, notwithstanding the attention demanded by its relations with European belligerents, is giving serious consideration to the formation of an entirely new policy toward the little island republic. Paul Fuler, Jr., who was sent by President Wilson to Haiti with plenary powers to negotiate a treaty of friendship and commerce, and to secure the formation of a government under the control of the government, as was done some time ago by the Dominican republic, has now submitted a lengthy report, which shows that the Haitian government did not want to enter into such a treaty but made counter proposals, which are not regarded as likely to lead to a settlement of disturbances on the island.

Officials think the latest revolutionary movement under Dr. Bobo is not strong enough to overthrow the existing government